

DRUG DEATHS

A week and a half ago a young man was found dead at Lennox House.

The death, apparently was the result of an overdose of morphine. It was not a suicide case, it was a case of death through overindulgence in an illegal drug. Though not a student, the young man was well known and well liked around ANU.

He is the third person closely associated with this university to die in the past three months because of drugs. Of the other two, one died because of tetanus caused by dirty needles and the other from another overdose.

The latest death has had a wide effect upon the community.

It provoked a page 1 story in "The Canberra Times" headed "ACT program to aid heroin addicts." This article, written, rather significantly by ex-ANU heavy Jack Waterford was a well written sensible piece, promoting the idea that drug addiction needs treatment, and not repression, and aimed at making known the fact that there are facilities in Canberra that are available to the drug addict who wishes to overcome his situation.

It also provoked an unsigned page 1 article in another paper. This paper, the "Canberra Sunday Post", which although widely recognised as a rather trashy rag, goes to every house in the ACT. With a circulation of 48,500 its influence, no matter how warped must be seen as real.

This article was headlined, "ANU Drug scene must be probed". It made a number of claims, none of which were backed up by any real facts.

- They included.
1. Drug taking has reached alarming proportions at the university.
 2. There are "said to be" numerous cases of addiction to hard drugs.
 3. At least three "major pushers" are supplying hard drugs in the university.
 4. The university is "said to have ... tried to cover up" the problem for fear of adverse publicity.

The conclusion it reached was that university authorities should investigate the alleged problem, and then cooperate with "police experts" to overcome it.

That there are drugs used at the ANU is undeniable but that a problem exists to the extent that the Sunday Post claims, is absolutely untrue, as most students know.

However it cannot be denied that three people associated with this university and its students are dead. This surely constitutes a problem. When one person suffers from the effects of drugs it means that drugs are a problem. But this is not a problem for the university authorities, nor is it a problem for the police. It is a problem for students concerned, and a problem which only they can overcome. No amount of repression will assist this.

What is needed is for students using drugs to judge for themselves using all the avenues available, where they stand in relation to drugs. If they find that that relationship is one that is causing them difficulties or very possibly could, the students must attempt to overcome the problem. There are people available who can help with drug problems, and who are most willing to help. The Health Service, the counsellors and the ACT Psychiatric service. A possible gap may exist however. A specifically "drug counselling or referral service" may be necessary, moves to set one up are being gestured at the moment. If you do not wish to talk to any official

*Fix
It is walking in the night
after the theatres and before the milkman
alerted by some signal from the golden drug tapeworm
that eats yr flesh and drinks yr peace
you reach for a needle and busy yrself
preparing the utopia substance in a blackened
spoon held in candle flame
by now yr thumb and finger are leathery
being so often burned this way -
it hurts much less than withdrawal and the hand
is needed for little else now anyway
Then cordon off the arm with a belt
probe for a vein, send the dream transfusion out
on a voyage among your body machinery. Hits you like sleep -
sweet illusory, fast, with a semblance of forever.
For a while the fire dies down in you
until you die down in the fires.
Once you become a drug addict
you will never want to be anything else.*

The Author of this poem is now dead.



body about problems with drugs, talk to a friend. Its more important to be alive and sane than it is to be cool.

In this issue of Woroni, in an attempt to assist people who may have problems with drugs, now or in the future, we are printing an article that may be of some assistance (page 4)

There is, of course, one other problem associated with drugs that I have failed to mention. That is the one of being arrested. A conviction of any kind is a permanent scar that cannot be removed. A drug conviction, to many people, such as some employers, overseas emigration authorities, some parents, is worse than any other sort of conviction. A drug conviction can also be very expensive.

The Drug Squad in Canberra has been most active recently, and with this recent tragedy promises to be even more active.

If you choose to use drugs, and it is your choice alone, be aware of their activities and take the necessary precautions.

FORD STRIKE

Ford is a large company whose sole interest is making money. The money comes from cars, the cars from the assembly line and the assembly line workers from the poorest most desperate of Australian peoples. The great majority are immigrants; Greeks, Italians, Turks or Lebanese. The work they do is mind numbing to say the least. It is hard to imagine the effect it may have on someones mind to find themselves day-in, day-out putting the same sized piece of metal into the same sized slot, talking little, and thinking even less. And then being able to look forward to only years and years of exactly the same menial task.

Assembly line workers get a mere rate of \$70-\$75 per week, and says Con Tsiliris, a Greek shop steward, "They work like a horse because of the speed of the line ... Sometimes there are 10 or 15 men away from the line, but the speed is still the same, production is still the same"

"One relief worker is provided for each 18 men on the line. If a man wishes to go to the lavatory he has to wait his turn, sometimes up to an hour or more", according to the National Times. Each man has a six minute per day toilet allowance.

Production at the plant was recently speeded up from 50 cars per hour to 54, this was accompanied by a minimal 5% wage increase.

It is this sort of situation which produced the violence of the other week and it is this sort of situation which has made it so difficult for motor plants to obtain the workers they need.

It is the job of the union to attempt to do as much for these men as they possibly can. Improvements in conditions and wages are constantly battled for, but when you are fighting a large multinational corporation such as the Ford motor company, a company that can afford to sit out strikes, and test the workers endurance to quite a considerable degree it is necessary to carefully plan the tactics that are to be used. This is where a lot of the troubles emerged. The relevant unions, the Amalgamated metal workers, and the Vehicle Builders Federation had care-

fully planned tactics based on Australian trade union experiences.

The plan was to first win raises at GMH. This was seen as a long process which would involve bringing the company virtually to its knees before concessions would be made.

Overtime was banned, and lightning strikes were held. These were designed to significantly slow down production without affecting the workers too much. As production, and profits slowed the company would be more and more willing to negotiate. It was then planned to take these tactics over to the Ford plant and bring about the same ends. The reason for not doing both sites at once, was that it would enable the workers at one factory to assist the others financially. The union organizers however had not taken into consideration the ethnic backgrounds and traditions of their workers. They also had not realized the degree to which these people were angry and were frustrated.

In Italy, Turkey and Greece when a strike takes place it really takes place. The workers prepare solidly for it and then go out en masse. When they are out they are prepared to stay out, and usually have to, for great lengths of time. The financial problems are aided by the resources of the entire working community and the strike is a real battle of strength. They stay out until all their claims are met, there is none of this pissing around with lightning strikes and go-slow campaigns as there is in Australia. It is a battle with the workers on one side of the valley and the employers on the other. Warfare is with cudgels in the oldest European tradition, not with traps and guerrilla tactics and excursions following Asian revolutionary models.

How long it will take the workers to win is impossible to say, the only fact is, is that they are united and determined, and that their grievances are based on more than money.

The strike is an outright and violent expression of frustration and alienation. Frustration induced by an arrogant multi-national corporation which fails to recognize people as more than cogs in an efficient machine. Alienation felt because of a community which is unwilling to sympathize with or even realize the problems of a worker whose life is nothing more than a conditioned acceptance of denigration and degradation.

And G.M.H.

Two auto workers died of heart attacks in one California General Motors plant on January 18 and 19. In neither case was there a doctor in the plant, and no first aid was administered.

GM did not shut down the line. Instead of trying to get help, the line foreman warned the workers to watch their work and not to miss anything.

In another California GM plant, a stock chaser fell from his scooter due to a heart attack on January 10. A doctor arrived too late, with an empty oxygen tank.

GM's drive for increased productivity does not allow the assembly line to stop - even to rescue a dying man. And the work speed-ups have increased the incidents of heart attacks among workers.

In contrast to its negligence of workers' safety, GM has rescue units ready at all times to revive the line when it dies. There are stations throughout the plants to receive radio messages and inform mobile maintenance squads of a breakdown in the line. Help arrives in no more than two minutes.

BRIEFS..

We print from a letter to the Rand Daily Mail quoted in Sechaba, the official journal of the African National Congress in South Africa.

"In Capetown I was employed by a company which employs only blacks. I was production manager and the factory came under my supervision.

When one of the employees does something wrong he is fined. A male or female may go to the toilet and if he or she remain too long to the liking of the Director he will fine the person 50 cents or R1. It may happen more than once a week and the men earning R12 per week and the women between R7 and R9 anybody can guess what they get at the end of the week. Because I refused to mark the pay cards of these employees and so reduce their production costs I was forced to resign. My appeal to the Minister of Labour drew a blank".

The lay sheets of each issue of Rabelais the newspaper of La Trobe University have to be checked by the Victorian Vice Squad before it can go to the printers.

Last week we discussed governmental surveillance of the Communist Party.

Part of a submission to Senator Murphy by Mr J.S. Baker of the Union of Postal Clerks and Telegraphists and the Postal Telecommunications Technicians Association said "On one notable occasion a proposed telegram was discussed by its general secretary with the general president over the telephone as a draft only; later over another telephone it was decided that this telegram should not be sent. A copy of the alleged telegram was handed to the then Prime Minister who commented upon it to the press and the radio unfavourably, and yet the telegram was never sent. Twenty four hours later the then Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs was still having searches made for the "missing" telegram.

Heard on a Saturday afternoon TV Show called "Country Now!"

The 40 year old American compere joking with his audience, all very oldies or very youngies, mostly still with the hayseeds in their hair, told them of "the fella in my hometown who invented a marijuana cigarette with a menthol filter, so they could get high and stay cool at the same time".

Using show-biz talk, the joke "layed em in the aisles".

And what was in that cigarette Tex Morton was smoking?

When you fill in your taxation form remember to deduct your costs for "self education".

The first editions of the A.N.U. Labour Club (Revolutionary Communist) new "peoples daily", - "The Peoples Dreadnought" have been printed. The Labour Club hopes to release its daily - daily. They insist on the correctness of this and everything else they say.

For anyone wondering if the elusive Bill Posters has in fact been prosecuted yet - It was announced yesterday he has been awarded a pay-rise. Well done Bill.

Mr Alan Scanlan, new Victorian State Minister for Health; incidentally he replaced old Ratsos Rossitter (now Chief Secretary), went to Robinvale in north west Victoria to investigate the gastro-enteritis epidemic. One of his first comments was:

"The colour of water is irrelevant. It makes no difference to the quality. Some of the stuff I've drunk looked like it had been extracted from a Chinaman who had been eating dim sims for a month."

And what about those tiny paper cups you get tea and coffee in from the vending machines, (and over the counter at weekends) in the Union. Hardly enough to fill your mouth with yet alone warm your belly.

Have you noticed how many South African films are being shown as shorts before the main features in cinemas these days.

These films are made available for free to the theatres by South African propagandists, both governmental and private.

Have you also noticed the type of line most of the films push. A line which aims directly at attracting the white tourist dollar. You see luxury, you see high living standards and you see white faces. The occasional black faces are either those of tribes performing for tourists or of ice cream vendors.

At La Trobe university a plan is underway to purchase an area of natural bushland about 70 miles from Melbourne.

Inspired partly by the Nimbin experience, a group of students aim to use the land for both relaxation and consciousness raising.

The three main functions seen for the land is:

1. Ecological -

As a study area in environment, and for affixing an ecological orientation on many activities; things like seminars, campaigns, architecture and workshops.

2. Education -

The establishment of a Diploma of Education training camp, as part of the progressive La Trobe education department. Also as a region to which inner-suburban school students may go to and learn in a completely different structured environment. A free, communal atmosphere so essentially different from their present asphalt jungles.

3. Recreation -

The land could be available for both casual and organized recreation. It could be a very effective retreat from university for purposes of study or pleasure.

Are students at ANU interested in anything like this??? The organizers of the La Trobe scheme are Wes Arnott, Ian MacDonald, Flossie Mildenhall.

While ANU Students continue to be harassed and arrested for offences relating to drugs the computer unit in the basement of Melville Hall still exists with thousands of names of people believed to be involved with drugs on tape. And no-one seems to care. I suppose next ASIO will shift its offices into the Clubs and Societies room in the Union, and the Drug Squad into the bar (officially).

STAFF

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D.S.P. Andrew McRedie

Staff: David, Shane, Rae, Martin, Jamie, Stephen, Dave, Isabelle, Diane, Peter.

LETTERS

Dear Sir,

We would like an opportunity to reply to N. Jose's allegations about the Philosophy Department 'affair', to use his words. In particular, we would like to examine what are purported to be 'the bare facts' of the matter.

1. Jose alleges that Bobbie Gledhill "is to be sacked at the end of the year" and that "the decision is in the hands of the professor". This is simply not true. The following is the correct situation. To quote:

"Minutes of Meeting of the Board of the School of General Studies - Meeting No. 8, 1972. (4468/1972) Minute No. 204.

The Board Resolved:

(i) to endorse the recommendations by the Standing Committee, for transmission to the Vice-Chancellor, that:

(a) as efforts are currently being made to reduce the constraints of tenure in other grades (e.g. by classification of lecturing fellow), tenure should not be granted to tutors and demonstrators. The present policy should therefore continue that:

1. The normal term of appointment of a tutor or demonstrator should in the first place be a period not exceeding one year;

2. tutors or demonstrators may be re-appointed annually up to a total of four re-appointments, ie. the total term of office for a particular tutor or demonstrator would normally be five years;

3. nevertheless, in special cases, a tutor or demonstrator may be appointed for a specified period longer than one year; in practice this has been applied in some cases after two years of service and in other cases after five years of service. Given sub-section 3, the practice is as follows:

For further re-appointment an electoral committee is set up in the usual way (under the authority of the Council and Board), consisting of the Dean of the Faculty, the Head of Department, and at least one other member of the Board of the School. The committee then considers the reappointment in the light of information relevant to any appointment within the University. The committee, and not the department, then decides whether the candidate should be re-appointed or not. It must be pointed out that this is a genuine committee, and not a rubber stamp, and that there is at no prior stage any certainty that the candidate will be reappointed.

2. According to Jose's article, the professor (Professor Herbst) "evidently prefers a replacement with a Ph.D. or similar, even if with no experience in the ANU teaching situation". The comment that one might make here is that there is no evidence to substantiate the claim, and a good deal to deny it. For example, Bobbie Gledhill's appointment to her present position in the first instance, and the subsequent renewals of her appointment. Herbst is known in the department to attach little weight to a Ph.D. degree, as an indication of teaching ability.

3. Jose further alleges that 'because of decreases in the Philosophy staff-student ratio.... one senior tutorship must be abolished'. This, too, is just not the case.

First, there has been no decrease in the staff-student ratio in the Philosophy department. In fact, on present enrolments, the department is entitled to one more member of staff in 1973, than it was last year. Second, and more important, it is the policy of the Board of the School, under pressure from the Australian Universities' Commission, to re-



place the first vacant teaching post with part-time teaching. This is not supported by the Philosophy Department, and has been fought by it on every opportunity.

The situation has been further complicated by the resignation of Liz Reid from her tutorship. Given AUC policy, the Department can apparently replace only one of the two tutorships which will fall vacant at the end of the year. What the Department has done is advertise the vacant tutorship now in order to complement its already weakened teaching staff in the middle of the academic year. Bobbie, of course, is free to apply for this position. What Professor Herbst has done is to inform Bobbie Gledhill that her job is in jeopardy. And, as he cannot guarantee the job, surely this action was the only responsible one to take?

From all these considerations it appears that if anyone is the culprit in this matter, it is the AUC and the Standing Committee of the Board of the School. They have decided:

1. that tutors should not have tenures.

2. that the first vacant position should be replaced by part-time teaching.

It would seem that if students were genuinely concerned about who teaches them and under what conditions, they should focus their attacks on the bodies responsible for the above decisions, and not attack a particular department on the basis of information which is both incorrect and unverified.

Yours faithfully,

Craddock Morton
Kim Lycos.
Philosophy Department.

Sirs & Madams,

The ANU Poetry Society's latest venture, Canberra Poetry, is soon to appear. This will be the first edition of a magazine, which will hopefully be followed by others. It contains the poems of a dozen or so Canberra poets and endeavours to be a quality magazine at a very reasonable price. The magazine will appear within the next two weeks, and its success will rely on the contributions and support of those here in Canberra.

Another coming event is being organised for the end of July. The ANU Poetry Society, N.U.D.E., the Folk Club and the Chamber Music Group are all cooperating in a mixed-media experiment. It will be an evening of verse, music, mime and dance, with also the use of electronic devices. Details of this mixed media evening will be advertised soon..

Philip Mead

The Union Refectory staff are very upset. The combination of student abuse, poor pay resulting in large staff turnover and thus understaffing is bringing the few that remain to a point of absolute exhaustion and exasperation.

UNION SHOP

On Sale - Morning & Afternoon Newspapers
Also Weekly Magazines

ARE YOU PAYING FAIR RENT

A Guide to Fair Renting in the ACT.

This ordinance is good because it usually only takes 3 to 4 weeks to get a decision from the Rent Controller on what your rent should be. There is also some extra protection from eviction for 6 months after the decision has been made.

Has Your Place Been Fair Rented?

If you are renting a flat (not commonwealth) or a house (not a holiday house) it may have already been fair-rented especially if it is in one of Canberra's older areas. To find out if it has been fair rented you can ring John Keen, (Fair Rent Officer - Dpt of Capital Territory, 462211) and ask him if your place has been fair rented. If it has been fair rented in the past, you are legally entitled to the money you have paid above the fair rent for the time you have been living there. The best practical way of getting this money is to tell your landlord that you know that the place has been fair rented and come to an agreement which will let you pay less than the fair rent till the money owed to you by the landlord is paid. It is important to keep on the best possible terms with your landlord, do not fall behind in your rent, allow the place to fall into disrepair cause a nuisance to your neighbours or break the specific terms of your lease as the landlord may have grounds to send you a notice to quit.

How Do You Get Your Place Fair Rented?

If your place has not been fair rented then ask Mr Keen to send you the forms on which to make your application if you feel your rent is too high. Remember the place will be looked at on its fair market value, capital value, rates, insurance and repairs and maintenance.

The Rent Controller generally comes out and inspects the premises. If you know of a place similar to yours in the area which is going at a cheaper rent mention this to the Rent Controller, as this could influence the decision. There are provisions in the ordinance for people who are hard up (eg discharged war servicemen and women) but make sure you use these provisions reasonably, otherwise it is best to forget them.

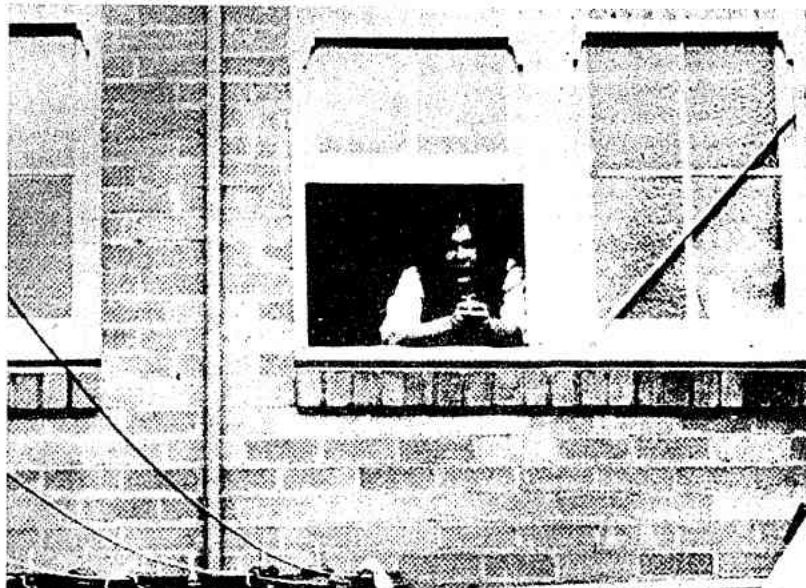
You will not have to go to court or even see the Rent Controller for a decision and there is no charge made. However your landlord may object to the decision and appeal to the Rent Control Board, where a magistrate considers the problems. This is also free and you only need legal representation if your and your landlord agree to this.

The Legal Referral Service is willing to help people with any problems concerning fair renting. The hours of the service are:

Wednesday - 7.30 - 9.30 Methodist Centre Forrest.

Thursday - 7.30 - 9.30 Congregational Church Morthbourne Ave.

A widely based Tenants Association if being formed in the ACT. The group aims at welding pensioners, Commonwealth Hostel dwellers, students (in houses and halls) and all tenants into an effective force to protect their rights against landlords and inadequate legislation. The "Tenant's Rights Association" inaugural meeting is on **Monday 25 June - 8.00PM.** Congregational Church Hall, Northbourne Ave (opposite 2CA). Guest speaker will be: Murray Geddes, dynamic chairman of the Sydney Tenants Rights Association.



Tutor's Right

The front-page comment last week on the likelihood of Bobby Gledhill being sacked from the Philosophy Dept. for failing to acquire a PhD is, I think, extremely important. However the headline - "How Pettiness & Bureaucracy Combine to Wreck our Education" - rather misses the point.

What MsGledhill is up against is not just some accidental peculiarity or petty inflexibility in the rules, but the now-established policy in humanities departments of forcing their junior staff, on pain of dismissal, to gain research qualifications.

This has become the norm in spite of ever-increasing protests against the irrelevant, trivial, and mind-wasting investigations (commonly & appropriately known as "shit-digging") which research in the humanities now normally implies. In fact, so far from his being the prime cause of the trouble, it is quite possible that Professor Herbst would be flat out to arrange Bobbie's re-appointment, even if he fully supported her.

The present system of compulsion works quite simply. Every academic now needs at least a doctorate. Without a doctorate one has little chance of getting a lectureship. One can still get a tutorship - sometimes -, but after a few years the situation is as Ms Gledhill has found: No PhD, no reappointment here; and virtually no chance of a job elsewhere. From this trap there is not intended to be any escape.

Of course in those disciplines where research is of the essence (all the sciences, perhaps, and some arts disciplines like history) it may make good sense to require that all teachers should have previously done a research degree. But in a large group of humanities subjects, philosophy included, the kind of "original research" now required of PhD students is utterly and disastrously irrelevant to what the subject is supposed to be all about.

To spend 3 to 4 years exhaustively studying the use of a certain word in Aristotle or the background of a single scene in Shakespears (no exaggeration - the triviality of current PhD topics defies exaggeration!) obviously does not help qualify people to teach an appreciative understanding of either philosophy or English literature. Its only likely effect is to disqualify them as teachers by wasting 3 or 4 crucial years of their intellectual life, leaving them exhausted, their mental horizons trivialized, their knowledge and academic self-esteem now centred

upon mastery and near-exclusive possession of some all-but-worthless "field", and themselves now separated by a three-year age-gap or more from the oldest of those they will be allowed to teach.

Henceforth they can be relied upon in most cases to confuse education with the amassing of scholarly knowledge, to see no reason why courses should be made more relevant, and to regard themselves as a breed apart from the undergraduate students.

In theory the general solution seems simple: for teaching positions in the relevant humanities subjects, replace qualifications based on scholarly research with qualifications based on teaching ability. But at the higher levels this is not a real possibility. The senior academics (not necessarily good teachers themselves) who sit upon selection committees, will always go primarily upon the applicant's scholarly qualifications and the way in which he impresses his colleagues, with actual ability to communicate an appreciation of the subject to his students coming a bad third.

In fact the only teachers who are still often appointed simply on the basis of a good BA or MA plus suitable personality for teaching, and at a stage when they retain immediate contact with the undergraduate population, are the tutors. It is vitally important, therefore, that those of them like Ms Gledhill who do prove to be talented teachers should be given both security of tenure, and the opportunity of further promotion, without being forced to go thru the PhD grind unless they want to. (Ultimately in fact it may be necessary to make the PhD a *disqualification* for tutoring positions, simply to prevent its being turned into a prerequisite; but security of tenure must come first).

In the long run, reform of this system can come only from outside pressure - from students angered at the prevalence of poor teaching and at the removal of good teachers. From the inside, the system is all but invulnerable, because the PhD requirement forms an effective barrier, one which tends to filter out or bring back in the field those who cannot accept the waste of their time or intelligence upon trivial research, while selectively admitting those who can't see what's wrong with it.

There is every reason why the student body should press for reform of this situation; for it is they who ultimately bear the burden of this filtering process and of academic indifference to teaching standards.

A well-known example of the latter is the case of one arts department at ANU a few years back which allowed its First Year Course Controllers for three years

running to maintain a course which failed approximately 50% of those enrolled for it. The parties involved were neither disciplined, nor were they removed until their normal term ran out. How could they be? Academic freedom forbid. They were senior people in the system. And one was a world-famous research-scholar. Needless to say, no compensation was ever offered to the students who were victims of this course.

We will be on our way to eliminating such attitudes only when students at last fully recognize the way in which the PhD requirement is used to pressure junior staff-members into conformity, and to weed out the more lively and mentally adventurous ones.

It is necessary to start pressing for reforms. If students and staff are not to drift into becoming separate communities (as they are already near to becoming), we must insist on maintaining a large number of tutors, themselves often recent graduates of the same university, and selected for teaching potential and personality, not on scholarly qualifications; and we must ensure that they are given reasonable security of tenure and opportunity of promotion.

To resist the present threat to Bobby, and to force repeal of the repressive regulations and/or traditions that produced it, may be the first step. It is not just a matter of supporting a particular individual whom we like and don't want to see thrown out, but of resisting a whole system designed to select academics in the humanities for their qualifications as scholarly shit-diggers instead of for their value as human beings and as expounders and teachers of their subject.

Mark O'Connor.

Ford Beaten!

Buenos Aires (LNS) - Argentina's People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) has won a \$1 million "insurance payment" from the Ford Motor company, according to Ford spokesmen in Detroit. The ransom, to take the form of 154 ambulances (7 for each of Argentina's 22 provinces), other hospital supplies as well as powdered milk for slum children, will be paid by Ford so that ERP will not have to act on its threat to kidnap or assassinate Ford executives.

The agreement to pay the \$1 million followed quickly on the news that two Ford executives had been shot as they left the Ford plant. They are currently in satisfactory condition in a Buenos Aires hospital.

ERP has conducted several other successful kidnappings in the past year. Two high-ranking officers of the Argentine military were kidnapped and are still being held in ERP's People's Jail. Only last month, Eastman Kodak paid more than \$1.5 million to retrieve one of its executives. And, simultaneously with the Ford action, a Coca-Cola executive was kidnapped in Cordoba, 400 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

ERP is an offspring of the clandestine (outlawed) Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT).

In a communique issued after the agreement with Ford, the ERP announced that they would limit their "armed struggle preferably to imperialist objectives". Targets like Ford, Coca-Cola and Kodak, as well as Swift Co. (the target of an ERP action in 1971) clearly illustrate their statement.

DRUG EMERGENCY

Drug Emergencies

By Chuck Robinson from 'The Radical Therapist/LNS'.

There are three common drug emergencies where your concerned intervention can help someone, and even save their life. These emergencies are freak-outs, overdoses, and chronic drug emergencies.

Freak-outs

Not all psychedelic experiences are positive. There is no way to predict whether or not you, or someone else, will have a partially bad trip ('bummer') or an extremely negative trip ('freak-out'). When a person is in a mildly frightening place, or is afraid that they may 'bum', they may frown, appear tense, or mention the fact that they are getting scared. A brief 'It'll pass soon, just ride with it. If it gets bad, let me know,' said with relaxed concern will usually aid the tripper in their search for a more positive space and experience.

Extensive questioning or unreasonable anxiety on your part can make the situation worse. Stay calm, and reassure

A person can also find themselves in a bad place without warning. The dominant emotions experienced (but not necessarily articulated) during a freak-out are fear and helplessness. The intense fear or disorientation on the part of the tripper allows you to differentiate between the person who needs help and the person who only needs reassurance.

On a freak-out, the person may scream loud and long, become agitated, become unable to 'contact' another person, sob uncontrollably, or retreat to a corner and tremble. You can intervene in these crises in such a way as to relieve the tripper's anxiety and aid them in relocating themselves within a more positive space.

Try to make contact with a calm question such as "Are you in a place you don't want to be?" The person may respond, or continue to freak. Don't be hurt or frightened if he doesn't respond immediately.

Unaggressively continue with surface questions or statements. "When did you drop? Do you want the music on? Where are you now? I'm here to help you. You are here at your place with friends." Give the tripper a handle so that he can contact you. Try to let him know where he is, that it is a safe place, that he can trust the people who are there, and that the bad experience will pass.

Listen, and offer reassurance. It is often helpful to tell the tripper to "flow with it, let go. It will all be clear later. Relax, let go."

Avoid ridicule, censure and playing guru - don't attempt to make sense out of the verbal content for the tripper. Encourage them to talk. Respond simply and honestly. The person will usually get comfortable within an hour.

It is a poor idea to give downs or tranquilisers to a person who is freaking out. The drug may initiate a dangerous situation in the person's body. You never know what is in a tab that is said to be acid, mescaline, etc. And aborting a trip with the aid of drugs may prevent a person from working through the difficulty which brought on the bad trip. This may be the cause of flashbacks. It has been determined that depriving a person of dream time can cause flip outs. The situation where you abort a trip with another drug is quite similar.

Drug Overdoses

Most fatal overdoses result from an excess of opiates, barbiturates, or combinations of barbs and alcohol. When people inject drugs, they sometimes "go under" right after they shoot up. They come around or someone slaps them awake for a brief period of time. Then they nod out again. Lost of time they never wake up. The drugs have depressed breathing beyond the capacity to support life. People take fatal O.D.'s hours after they get off. It takes a while.

You can play doctor and shoot them full of salt, coke, or speed, waste time, feel important, complicate an already dangerous bodily condition, or you can get them to an emergency ward as fast as you can. The tools and skills to save an O.D. victim are to be found only in a hospital. Being in the middle of an O.D. situation can be confusing. The people with someone who O.D.'s are often high themselves. It takes energy to respond.

The situation is frightening because someone may be dying, and to save him you might have to face the possibility of doctor and cop hassles. But then it is equally confusing when someone dies in your presence. There is always realistic guilt. Disposal of a dead person's body is heavier than a run to the emergency ward.

How do you respond when someone O.D.'s? Try to slap the person around, then get him walking. Head for the health service or the hospital, or call an ambulance. Meet the ambulance outside and say that you found the person there. If you can get him to the hospital, do so fast. The police or hospital officials have no right to detain you. You are simply a good citizen helping a fellow citizen.

Never try to induce vomiting unless the person is quite alert. Usually, inducing vomiting is effective only in the first fifteen minutes after a person drops pills. Any later the person will strangle on his vomit because the gag reflex is knocked out. In the hospital the stomach can be successfully pumped.

The O.D. victim has put you in a funny place. He's the one who has taken an overdose, but you must decide whether or not to save his life. You have to deal with those changes. He has to deal with the hospital changes. You don't have to take any "Why the hell did you take me to the hospital? I would have been O.K.," bull from anyone who gives himself a drug overdose and starts to die in front of you. It is not unhip to save someone's life. His response is only one of guilt.

If the person stops breathing, start mouth to mouth resuscitation. Tilt the head back, remove foreign objects from the mouth. Pinch the nose closed and breathe a lung full of air into the victim's mouth. The chest should raise then deflate again. Repeat until the person can breathe on his own. Don't wait for the person to stop breathing before you respond.

If you can't slap a person awake head for the hospital. If the person comes around, don't let him go under again, and don't leave him alone.

If a person has O.D.'ed on methadone he can be fine to two hours and suddenly die. Methadone is very long acting. The same is true of a barbiturate overdose. A person often takes barb at intervals. The ones he took an hour ago may knock him out, but the pills he dropped twenty minutes ago will kill.

It is well to have a second person with you, or close by, if you are helping a person bring himself down. If you get tired, the second person can take over. It is best for the three of you to spend time together before the first helper leaves.

If the tripper becomes violent, be cautious. Restrain only when he actively strikes out. Frightened people are strong and aggressive when they imagine an attack on their person. Call more friends, or stronger and more experienced ones.

In this situation, and other drug emergencies, don't get in over your head. Don't be afraid to request help, or back off from a potentially dangerous person. You may have to call an ambulance. If this is necessary, try to accompany the person to the hospital. Follow him so that he doesn't get messed over. If a person becomes unconscious, or begins to convulse, get him to a hospital immediately.

You can use the same approaches with a person who has an acute panic reaction to grass (this does happen - usually with an inexperienced smoker or people who turn on when they are already in the midst of a stressful emotional state) or people on speed runs.

A word on speed. There are reports of fatal overdoses on speed. People can also become violent and paranoid on speed, and extremely depressed after a run. People who use a lot of speed are in the midst of a chronic drug emergency. Urge them to seek help.

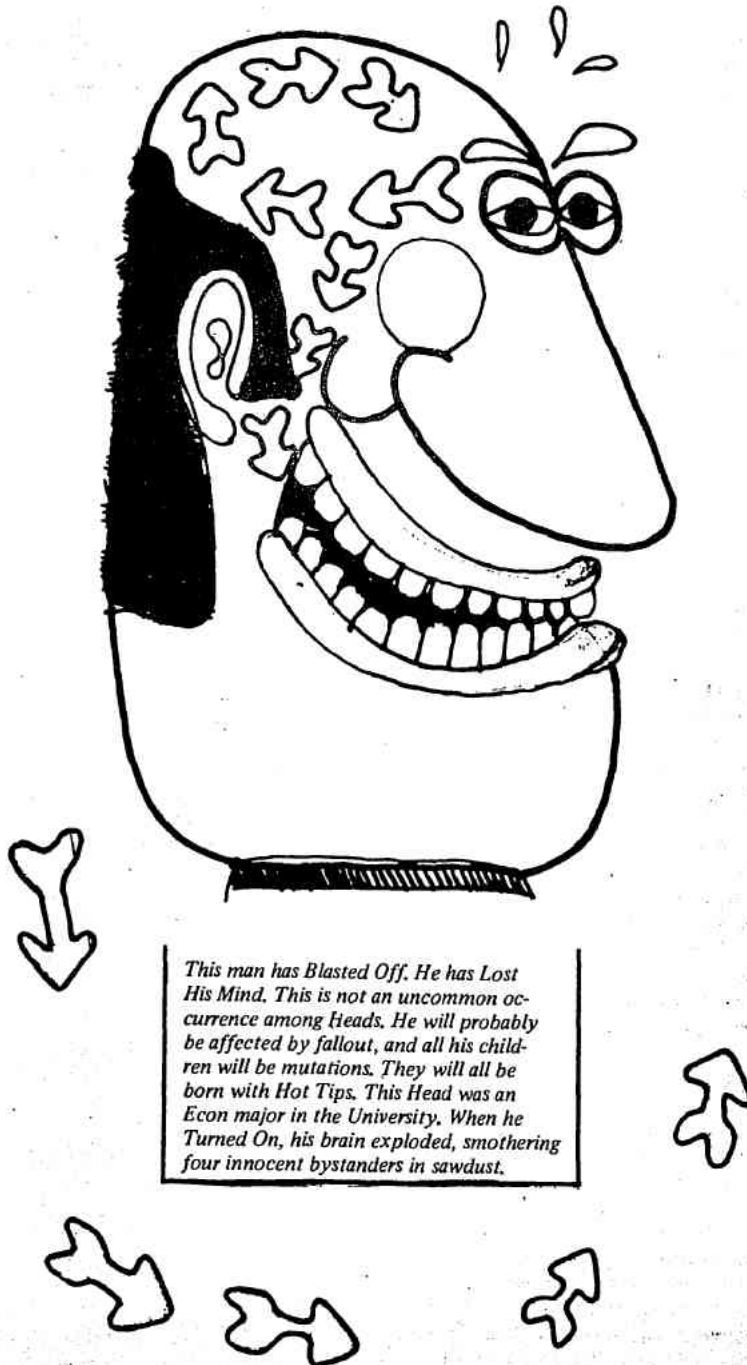
The Most Common Drug Emergency

The most common drug emergency happens to millions of people every day. They are slowly killing themselves and destroying those around them with downers, speed, heroin and alcohol. If this is you, or someone you care about, there is a drug emergency.

These people don't do it alone. They have more than enough help from our society.

If you, or someone you relate to punches a hole into his arm, there is a drug emergency. If you are on a speed run, ask if you are a drug emergency. If you can't sleep without barbs, or you wonder how many goofers are behind your bottle of wine, someone is telling you something. But maybe you can't hear anyone because you found out there isn't anyone there. If this is your reality, seek out a change with others who are changing. You cannot change yourself alone, or with others who are not changing.

If you really care about someone who is in a constant drug emergency, you know what to do. Try to discover a way of communicating this to him. If you always scream the message, whisper it. If you always whisper, scream.



This man has Blasted Off. He has Lost His Mind. This is not an uncommon occurrence among heads. He will probably be affected by fallout, and all his children will be mutations. They will all be born with Hot Tips. This Head was an Econ major in the University. When he Turned On, his brain exploded, smothering four innocent bystanders in sawdust.



MEN'S LIBERATION



This paper was presented to a trade union Workers Control conference held over Easter at Newcastle. Though intended for a workers meeting it holds equal significance to all Australians; particularly males.

Frank Hardy once told a story on TV which I had retold to me from various sources a few times since, and which in an extreme sort of way illustrates what is wrong in the Australian working class as far as the male component of it is concerned. It seems that a group of blokes were standing around in the bar of a Sydney pub after work, must talking away in their usual fashion. Came the end of the round and one of them said something like: "Well, that's it. Good-bye. I'm off to commit suicide now."

None of his mates, it seems, took him seriously. Responses to this were along the lines of "beauty mate... Make sure you do a good job... Have one for me... etc." And so, he went out and gassed himself, in the oven of a stove in the room that he lived in on his own. His body was found two days later.

Hardy used that story to illustrate his contention that Australian men don't really communicate when they talk. They tend rather to use talk to build walls between themselves: walls made out of the usual cliches, jokes and chiaccking remarks that prove ultimately that you can pass the big tests and be accepted as one of the boys.

I use this example because I happened to know the man in question. His name was George Heimpton. He was a Scandinavian immigrant and a member of the Paddington Branch of the ALP when I was a member of it. Although he was a fairly normal sort of man by outward appearances, he felt himself to be an outsider in the organisation, and mentioned this to me on one occasion. At the two minutes silence held at the next meeting, the secretary made the point that we were all unaware of George's personal problems at the time, and perhaps should have done more to befriend and help

him. Except that this was largely a formality. What response would any of us have made on learning of the problems of one who was not a relative or close friend except the usual reflex of 'don't get involved'?

It seems to me to be fairly typical, from my own personal experience at any rate, that the last thing a group of blokes standing around at the bar really want to show concern about or take unto themselves, is the personal problems of another man. They will give him pointers if he has trouble with his car: they will sympathise if he's in debt to an HP company or just had his appendix out, or an accident at work etc. But something really personal... Well, to turn to your mates with your personal problems is to reduce yourself — to lower yourself from the status of one of the boys. So nobody wants to talk, and if by chance they do, nobody really wants to listen.

Despite the problems of life that abound amongst us all in the situation of Australian suburbia, I have never experienced this sort of discussion amongst workmates, or among men who are mates by virtue of a common interest in a club, fishing, sport etc. The closest we seem to come to it, most of the time, is the third person sympathetic account of our mate Bill's problems, discussed in Bill's absence. I think it would be generally true to say that men turn to women when they want to discuss their personal lives. And given the status of women in this society, this only illustrates the fact that emotional part of life (in contrast with the rational, technical part) is regarded as more the province of women, and so has been downgraded. Expression of emotion may be OK for Italian men: but it's just not on for us Aussies.

So I support the view expressed by Frank Hardy at the time of the above TV program, that the Australian male, despite mateship, unionism and all the rest, is one of the loneliest people in the world. That, incidentally, is the theme of a great number of the new plays appearing in the current renaissance of Australian drama. This is not surprising, as dramatists recognise that their major function is to show people to themselves: to give them something to identify with and at the same time from which they will gain new insights into themselves.

The problems associated with life as an Australian male are becoming a social issue right now. No doubt, after the dramatists, song writers, novelists and TV interviewers have worked the issues over the sociologists, after their usual fashion, will bring up the rear with a statistical survey, from which we may, if we are lucky, gain some fresh material to add to what we all know already anyway. Right now, however, even though we only have our own personal experiences to go by, socialists should be right onto these problems and their political implications.

Why are the men who make up about two thirds of the workforce so isolated from one another? I can only offer suggestions here: educated guesses arising out of a great deal of thoughts about the subject.

1. The ethos of capitalism permeates the working class, and takes the form of competitiveness, individualism, and associated conformity pressures. Keeping up with the Joneses, absorption in one's own affairs (individualism), the block of land, the house, the car is what life is all about: and the continual feeling that life will somehow become worthwhile at some definite point in the future, when this or that is paid off, when you get promoted, when you retire, etc.

Nonconformists, hippies and the like who shun the "materialism" of modern

life tend to run afoul of this ethos and struggle (fairly unsuccessfully) against it. Their struggle is none the less important.

2. People who have been taught from early childhood to reject their emotions ("big boys don't cry") find emotional security in not talking about their emotions, and in displacing emotional feeling into something else, like absorption in a hobby. But as women involved in the feminist movement already know, it is precisely through talk about issues closest to them personally that women come to sympathise most fully with each other — i.e. build the solidarity of their movement.

3. The male-female division is very important. Australia, it has been observed, is a highly male oriented, male dominated society. The intellectual and technical side of life is the province of males; the emotional and artistic side the province of females or "effeminate" men. Thus artists are not generally so highly regarded as footballers and horses.

Women, through what is often called "gossip", women's magazines and the like communicate and support each other in ways they feel are important to them personally.

As men do not communicate as effectively on this personal level, they tend to seek satisfaction in the more superficial aspects of life: in grog, commodities and the game of being one of the boys. Although, of course, there are exceptions, both among individuals and certain groups, as long as we have generalised commodity fetishism and alienation of workers from each other in this way we will not have a socialist revolution. Such things are not made by individualists.

The major importance of the workers' control movement, as far as I am concerned, is that it is the force that can break this alienation in a generalised way: whole jobs, shop floors, offices and mines can experience it.

Although workers taking control of what they produce and how they go about it is important, we must not think only of the worker as producer of commodities. It seems to me that the great thing about the experiences at Harco, Clifton colliery, HGS and the rest is the breakdown of the alienation of worker from worker, and the development of that feeling of brotherhood that is also experienced in embryonic form in the feelings of solidarity which surround ordinary strikes.

The Reason — Emotion Gap

I have referred above to the fact that in western society the rational and technical side of life is regarded as the province of males: the emotional and artistic of females. This is particularly true in Australia.

And yet, people operate just as much through feeling and emotion as through ideas, even if the former are downgraded. My own conversion to the socialist cause in fact probably owes more to novels and biographies I have read and plays and films I have seen, as it does to the reading of theoretical texts — and I have read my share of those. But even here, the reading of a good history of the Russian, Chinese or other revolution cannot but evoke an emotional response in the sympathetic reader.

In many ways, the anti-theoretical stance of the SDS — anarchise youth we have recently seen, shows that their revolutionary convictions are based more on emotional identification with the great revolutionary movements and their charismatic leaders, than with reasoned agreement with the theoretical works those leaders and movements have produced. This is not a plea to ignore the latter: only for us to recognise that Australian males live in a continual state

of emotional deprivation, and that it's about time the balance was restored.

Emotions need to be recognised as a legitimate part of the human makeup. Put downs like "control your emotions" and "you're letting your emotions run away with you" are just as repressive and self deceiving in those who accept them, as would be efforts to suppress one's own freedom and independence of thought.

We had better be prepared for it and not try to repress it or play it down when it comes: the first and major achievement of the workers' control movement is an emotional response, involving a great new feeling of solidarity amongst its participants.

The relevance of Anzac Day

I believe that we can see some of the principles outlined above in the observance of Anzac Day: truly in Australian history a mass phenomenon of great social and political significance.

Critics of Anzac Day have argued that it is a glorification of war and militarism. While the higher officials of the RSL and reactionaries everywhere have tried to make it such, in fact its mass support and continued observance by returned soldiers has very little to do with this. Officials of the RSL have in fact bemoaned the reality that it has not become nearly as political as its counterparts in the USA and Germany. Its members have shown less interest in right wing politics than in beer, poker machines and general club activities.

Anzac Day can only be seen as a continuing celebration of mateship and brotherhood on the part of the ex-diggers. Men who left the capitalist rat race in the late depression to join the AIF spent four years in very hard conditions — but conditions that they shared on equal, often life and death terms, with their mates. They shared the same pay and conditions, dangers and joys.

When they came back from the war to join the corporate rat race again, Anzac Day became for them a celebration of the least alienated period of their lives: the only time in their lives that they ever really 'lived'. Reunions of old workmates, insofar as they occur at all, are not nearly as emotionally charged and eagerly awaited as the reunions of old digger mates that occur each Anzac Day.

This is only included here to show the power of experiences involving a loss of alienation between one man and another in affecting the values that those people have.

On the other side of the coin, of course, we have the rather sick phenomenon of bourgeois leaders appealing to the alienation of the workers under capitalism as a means of gaining their support against students: who the workers very often, and quite rightly, see as being not caught up in the rat race the way they are. Thus the hard-hat counter demonstrations against the antiwar movement in the US, and the splitting of workers from students that was so effectively carried out by the 'leaders' of the French working class in May 1968.

As well, we must always bear in mind that the life of the trade union official and full time politician (parliamentary or otherwise) is one of the least alienated in contemporary society, and thus tends to be eagerly sought after by workers for its own sake, as a means of emancipating themselves as far as possible from the working class condition. This is of vital importance when we come to consider bureaucracy in working class organisations and how to combat it.

Ian Mac Douggall.



Growford Reports From the Provisional Revolutionary H.Q. of the Acton Peoples Army.

Last weekend saw the Union in the throes of a strike by the working class causing the curtailment of bar and refectory services. Unfortunately many students were caught unaware and the weekend was notable for the screaming, and groaning of students undergoing the trials of alcoholic withdrawal around the halls.

However that was not all that was happening in the halls. Several people decided to take things in hand and scab! The strike was a just strike, the wages and conditions allowed to the workers involved were quite ludicrous. Let us hope that the peoples morality will triumph over the degeneracy of the capitalist class and their scab running dogs.

The strike had its desired effect in other areas though. The Union lost lots of bread in the 48 hour stoppage, especially as they had to cancel a major ball. Next week Woroni will publish a few addments we have correlated about the Union in order to keep the Union Board awake and clean Gene da Tooth on his toes.

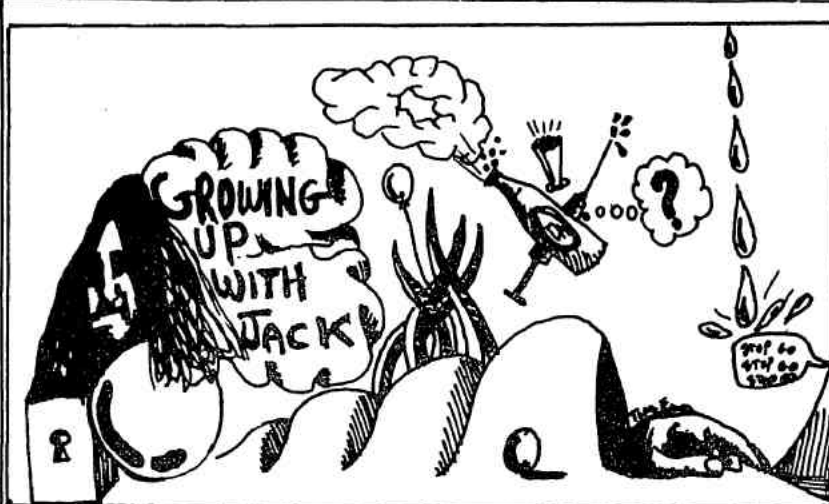
The campus drug situation has certainly been subjected to overt hysterical reaction by authorities both inside and outside the University since the recent accidental narcotics O.D. at Lennox House.

Typical of the backlash was the unsubstantiated rave published on the front page of that Sunday throwaway, the Canberra Post, calling for an official probe into the drug menace at ANU.

Main police priority at present is to solve the recent series of chemist busts. They claim to have reached a fair conclusion as to what happened and may be able to close the case soon.

Det. Sarg. Ray Sweeney now subscribes to Woroni, I kid you not. Still he could have saved the public money if he just borrowed Paul Browns copy (Paul is the head in the Special Branch).

And from the Salvation Army weekly, The War Cry, Captain Ian Story writes in an article entitled "Homemaking



Clues" "Women's Liberation pushes for women to get out of the home, and to follow outside pursuits and work, insinuating that, for her to be about the home is about the lowest level of existence. This diabolical emphasis today is causing many a woman to forget that nurturing babies physically, characterwise, and being a good mother and wife is womanhood's proper and greatest vocation.If she (woman) is a homemaker she is what she ought to be."

Marshall Green is the new U.S. Ambassador in Australia. Marshall Green, needless to say, is an American. Piss off Marshall Green. Under the Labour Government in Australia there is a movement for independence that cannot be manouevred by career diplomats. It is a part of the swelling, world revolutionary movement that cannot be reversed or contained by shabby negotiations. No doubt one of your objects whilst here is to attempt to buy half Australia, the half your predecessor, Ed Clarke, didn't buy.

The Vanguard (which upholds Marxism-Leninism - Mao Tsetung thought for a Socialist Australia) recently Reports ... "Every day ASIO head, Barbour, or one of his colleagues is in touch with Sneddon or Greenwood or one of their colleagues. In defiance of their own laws of secrecy, they give Sneddon, Greenwood and Co. information collected by the secret police. And in equal defiance of these same laws Sneddon, Greenwood and Co.

accept this information in the same way as that in which Greenwood brandished secret police documents about.

ASIO is composed of people *why* bug, burgle, murder, forge, thief, blackmail, frame up - commit every crime in the calendar, their end of fascism justifying all means."

Oh, ASIO! What a heartsob traitor you are.

What a pity four people had to die from drugs in Canberra this year before the government came clean with the ACT Psychiatric Services token methadone program recently.

The Politics of PoliticsOn Saturday 2nd June ex-priest Dr John Molony of History Dept., SGS, ANU won the ballot to be the first Canberra Branch delegate to the ALP Federal Conference.

Molony won easily from the other candidates including the current President of the Canberra ALP electorate Council Terry Higgins, who was the early favorite for the position following his success in convincing the ALP Federal Executive that Industrial Union delegates should only have 40% representation at the initial conference of the new autonomous ACT Branch, to be held in September this year, as against 60% representation by Branch delegates.

Molony campaigned strongly for the position and had a solid vote from his own Branch, Belconnen, of which he is the current President.

The point of interest about the ballot was a "leach act" performed on Molony by a small group of mainly right wing union reps.

This group summoned Molony and two other candidates before them on the Friday night before the ballot and quizzed them about their attitudes towards industrial unions and the Canberra ALP

After the meeting they informed the candidates that they intended issuing a "ticket" for the vote next day with Molony No. 1.

It was the first occasion on which a how to vote ticket had been handed out in a local plebiscite. The ticket caused considerable comment especially as it lacked an author.

Molony was considerably embarrassed by his new found "friends" but nevertheless he won well from Higgins with an outsider, professional lobbyist Peter Cullen a close third.

Several voters who intended voting for Molony were "turned off" when they saw his name on the ticket and informed judges consider that the nett result of the ticket was to prevent Molony from securing an absolute majority on the first count.

It was a shrewd move by the right wing proper unions whose real strength in the Canberra ALP can be assessed from the fact that they did not nominate a candidate themselves.

By supporting Molony they were able to voice their displeasure at Higgin's success with the Federal Executive and at the same time claim they had won the ballot for Molony, but there is no doubt that Molony had the ballot well and truly sewn up before the proper made their move.

APOLOGY

Woroni apologises to Wayne from the Bistro for any article in last weeks Woroni to which you may have taken offence.



Love, peace and happiness,
Jack Trotmore Growford.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

Notice to all members

1. In accordance with Section 11, sub-section (1) (h) of the Constitution I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of ten members of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union.
2. Persons eligible to vote are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except a person suspended from membership under Section 9, sub-section 2, of the Constitution during the period of his suspension.
3. There are ten seats to be filled. The members elected will hold office for one year from Wednesday, 1st August, 1973.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary OR life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2, para 8, of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.
5. Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at an election and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act, if elected.
6. Nominations must reach me by 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 27th June, 1973. They should either be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, The Australian National University Union, Box 4, Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed Nomination for Union Election.
7. A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office and will be made available to any member on request.

E.C. de Totth,
Secretary to the Union,
Returning Officer,
19th June, 1973.

SHRINKS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Negus - "I would like to draw the attention of honourable senators in this chamber to the situation of the Attorney-General (Senator Murphy). I am just a man myself and I do understand just how much a man can be pushed beyond the limits of his capabilities. The present Attorney-General is new to his job. He has much to learn about it and he is doing the best he can. On top of that, up to date he had had, I think, 2 overseas trips and he is due for a third one. He is endeavouring to do his best for the people of Australia. I ask those honourable senators who, in my opinion, are pushing him beyond his limits whether they are endeavouring to cause the breakdown of his health. His wife just recently had a baby. I know that she has not been seeing much of him because of his duties. I request honourable senators to take into consideration the fact that the Attorney-General is only a man and cannot be pushed beyond the limits of human capabilities."

Its good to see such honourable concern in that house of ill-fame.

SQUASH ATTRACTIONS

Are you tired of playing alone; unable to find just that right partner to complement your capabilities and allow you to express your deepest desires? Do you want to find someone, like you, who knows how to dish it out as well as reserve it? Has playing ball lost just that certain something that it used to have?

Don't despair!

The answer is just across Sullivan's Creek. Not only do you now have squash courts on which to vent your bottled up emotions, the ANU Squash Club is ready and waiting to share your fleeting moments of glory on the court. Over 100 members have already tested and approved club activities. All Sports Union members are eligible to partake in the Club's four-walled pleasures.

The rumour circulating, that the Club only wants to attract those girls seen playing bra-less on the courts, is not entirely true. We would, however, extend to them an especially warm welcome.

See the Squash Club notice board for further details of the tournaments and other Club activities.



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SPORTS ACTION

WHO PAYS NEXT YEAR (And who cares)

What will Labour do with respect to compulsory fees other than those governing tuition? Though Kim Beazley's mind doesn't seem to be set at the moment, the recent proposal issued deserves close scrutiny by the student body of this University. Although it is planned to abolish tuition fees in 1974 there is a strong suggestion that SRC, Union and Sports Union fees will have to be footed by students personally. For a full-time first year student next year this would amount to at least:

a) Union entrance :	\$11.00
b) Union membership:	24.00
c) Sports Union:	12.00
d) Students Assoc.:	11.00
Total:	\$58.00

Under the existing system, over 60% of all undergraduate students did not have to pay these fees — they were covered by various scholarships.

The particular reason for bringing these figures and facts to the attention of the student body is with reference to the effect on the Sports Union. Obviously, if people are forced to big into their own pockets for compulsory fees there is going to, or should be, greater interest in the deployment of funds.

The reaction of Sports Council to the situation has been of great concern and has been evidenced by two major actions. The first is in the form of an approach to the Vice-Chancellor with the view to obtaining an assurance that the University will retain one existing fee structure and method of collection. Furthermore it has been resolved to prepare a submission for the Minister, whereby the Federal Government was requested to assume responsibility to provide totally for capital projects and recurrent expenditure and where the Sports Union would maintain a fee system from which general grants to clubs and services would be provided for the University population.

Secondly, a committee has been established, the point of which is to study the development of sport on campus and the policy of the Sports Union towards recreation within the university in general. This is particularly relevant in view of Beazley's proposals and the expected increase in interest as to the use of student fees.

It is up to the student body to raise its voice on this issue now. This is the time to influence the possible direction of Sports Union policy. If we wish to see the present policy continue and if Labour is to be permitted to implement its proposed plans, then the writer suggests that the student body maintain its present approach to Sports Union and bitch in the background. If not, then raise your bloody voices and let us know before all that can be done is bitch!

A LIBERAL Point of view



Dear Sir,

The average student must be perennially fascinated and amused by the different groups which gather and call themselves various things, but who are recognizable by their left wing ideology. On the one hand they represent a variety of imposing titles - S.D.S., Left Alliance, Labor Club, and now Labor Club (Revolutionary Communist) - and on the other they are surprisingly similar in ideas and (mis) conceptions. Further they all have an unfortunate tendency to take themselves too seriously and (some) even to believe their own propaganda.

Just who are these future leaders of the revolutionary, pure Australia? For the most part they are from middle class families who have never known the privations of the working class they talk so much of. Many do not even care about it - it is merely something to talk about. They do fashionable Arts subjects and pick up fashionable academic attitudes to society. In the future they will re-join the middle class and their social conscience will wither and die. The alternative to this life is one as an academic with the encouraging prospect of sprouting the same nonsense until some new academic approach becomes fashionable.

It was therefore with some fascination that I read of the latest developments. The Labor Club has become "revolutionary communist". It is my own feeling that this will lead to extraordinary consequences. Dunn will become greater than both Marx and Stalin!

First let us consider Marx. The magnificent intellectual work of Marx had profound results. It set in motion the chain of events which led to the downfall of Czarist Russia. Soon afterwards workers in Eastern Europe rose spontaneously against their masters, threw off their chains and have since lived happily and wholeheartedly with the world Communist Fold. So Marx (if you add in China) converted over 1,000,000,000 people to the fold.

How much greater Dunn's achievement will be. Marx, to convert peasants, had to write a book. Dunn, merely by asking questions (which capitalism cannot answer), will add to the fall of the richest nations of the world! These will have much the same number of people then (sic) those converted by Marx but the wealth will be much greater and the effort much less. Why, Dunn may even

publish an exact timetable, based on when he asks his questions, while Marx talked only vaguely of soon!

And what of Stalin? Under the new regime we Australians can be as free and happy as Russians, with the added advantage of excellent weather. Just like the Russians we can live in the bliss of the truly free state with not even impediments like ASIO under Murf to worry us. Like the Ukraine in 1941, our constituent states will rise as one against any invader. **Vive Dunn!**

However, Comrade Dunn watch for revisionists who may stab you in the back even as you let the destructive questions to your lips. Like your (lesser) predecessor you may be betrayed at

any stage. Who will be your Trotsky, your Bukharin, your Zinoviev? Perhaps you will, in the interests of the suffering masses immediately reveal your ultimate question which will at once show them how to break free and so confront capitalism that the facade immediately collapses. Then Revisionist and Imperialist Pawns can go where they deserve - the great white desert. Let the running lap dogs of the American Dollar Imperialists beware - the revolution is at hand.

A Murray-Jones.

Black Mtn.

The Black Mountain Tower is still going to be erected. There is presently a court injunction lodged against it but if work starts the appeal will almost certainly fail.

Because of its height, the tower will be an aircraft hazard. By law all aircraft hazards must be painted red and white. So it looks as if we are going to have a gigantic barbershop pole on the top of Black Mountain.

Be ready for action when the alarm is given.

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AUSTRALIA— DEEP FRIED



THE U.S. NAVY OMEGA NAVIGATION SYSTEM

—Valuable International Aid to Navigation or part of the American Nuclear War Machine?

In 1968 the proposed building of an Omega station in New Zealand sparked some of the largest student demonstrations ever in New Zealand and a prolonged and active public debate. While the New Zealand Government did not actually reject the project it is probable that the protests were responsible for the U.S. Navy's decision to build the station in Australia instead.

One of the major driving forces behind the N.Z. protest was Owen Wilkes, who was in Canberra last week at the conclusion of a one month visit to Australia to advise people interested in preventing the construction of an Omega installation here. According to Wilkes the present plan is to build an installation about 25 miles SW of Deniliquin in the Murray Valley.

The station is a high-powered very-low-frequency (VLF) transmitter, likely to consist of a 1200' high central tower supporting a conical array of antenna wires, judging by a similar base nearing completion in Japan. The Australian government is expected to pay \$1.5 million to \$2 million for the installation, plus an estimated \$250,000 a year in maintenance.

What is Omega?

Omega is a world-wide all-weather navigation system usable by ships, aircraft, land-vehicles, and submarines with an antenna depth as great as 50 feet. It consists of eight VLF transmitters distributed around the world (in or in areas controlled by Argentina, Australia, France, Japan, Norway and the U.S.). It will enable position to be fixed to an accuracy of one (daytime) or two (night-time) nautical miles. The system works thus: If a vessel measures the phase difference between two transmitters it can determine that it is located somewhere on a specific family of hyperbolic lines.

If it does similarly with another pair of transmitters (requiring a minimum of three transmitters) it gets a different family of curves, and its location is then known to be at one of the intersections of the two sets of curves. The location is thus fixed ambiguously. It is necessary to know initially which point the vessel is at and then to monitor the location constantly. At the principle frequency of 10.2 kHz (10,200 cycles per second) it is necessary to always know the location within 4 miles lest "lane skipping" occur, e.g. using an incorrect intersection point as the location. By correlating these results with measurements taken at 11.33 kHz and 13.6kHz the ambiguity can be removed to some extent and initial position must only be known to within ± 36 mi.

Other essential features of VLF are: 1) it is propagated in a smooth (known length) path over the surface of the earth by wave guide type propagation between the lowest layer of the ionosphere and the conductive surface of the land or ocean; 2) it is only very low frequency radio waves which can penetrate more than a very few feet beneath the ocean surface. It is this latter feature which makes the system of such potential value to submarines, as they can navigate without having to bring an antenna above or near the surface. Advances in anti-submarine warfare in radar and sonar make the detection of such near surface antennae highly probable and as a result systems requiring the use of

such antennae are unsatisfactory for submarines which must keep their positions concealed for extended periods of time.

Target for Nuclear Attack?

There are two levels of argument by critics of Omega. The first is that we should not be material accomplices, to any facet of the American (or any other) global war machine. The other, more selfish argument is that such an installation will be a prime target in a pre-emptive nuclear strike, changing Australia's position from one of being an unlikely nuclear target to one of great vulnerability. Since it is the latter point of view which is most likely to arouse public opposition I will give the argument in some detail.

A major element of America's nuclear "deterrent" force is its Polaris submarine fleet. This consists of 41 submarines each carrying 16 missiles. These will all eventually be converted from Polaris to Poseidon multiple-warhead missiles, each carrying about 10 warheads. The fleet will be able to strike at over 5,000 different targets in the USSR, each with a bomb twice as powerful as that of Hiroshima.

The "deterrent" nature of the fleet is its "second strike" capability. It is conceivable that a significant proportion of land-based missiles may be destroyed by a surprise "pre-emptive" strike, since it must be assumed that the enemy knows the positions of all such missiles accurately. The Polaris subs patrol 15 million square miles of ocean, and by keeping their positions concealed from the enemy at all times are generally invulnerable. Thus the enemy is deterred from attack by the sure knowledge of massive destruction later at the hands of the Polaris fleet. However, the missiles concerned are all ballistic missiles (i.e. there is no guidance after the initial launch). The accuracy of such missiles depends on the accuracy of knowledge of the location of the sub at the time of firing. If an enemy could upset such navigational accuracy it could significantly reduce the potency of the missile fleet. Omega is quite vulnerable in this respect and as such is a logical target. There are only eight installations, each of which could be destroyed by the shock wave from even a quite inaccurately placed nuclear explosion. Such an attack would, to be effective, necessarily be part of a first strike. Thus Australia becomes a primary target for nuclear attack.

One of the few (only?) proponents of Omega who have attempted any kind of discussion and documentation of the issue is Nicolas Turner. Since I don't claim to have done an exhaustive investigation of primary sources I will consider directly some arguments made by Turner in an article in the Dec. 1972 issue of "Australian Outlook". He claims that the Polaris fleet will not use Omega. He quotes various sources as saying the system would be too inaccurate. Without attempting to support those who claim greater accuracy for the system than Mr Turner does, let's adopt his own figures — a statistical accuracy of one or two nautical miles. Since Polaris is a second strike force it will be targeted at things such as cities, shipyards and industrial areas, for most of which an accuracy of one or two (or three or four) miles is obviously adequate. Targets requiring "direct hit" accuracy are not "deterrent" targets but things such as underground missile sites. These would most likely have been fired in the first strike anyway. The inaccuracy argument is absurd.

Mr Turner suggests that since there

are other navigation methods available, such as the TRANSIT satellite system, which is more accurate, Omega would not be used. Apart from various operational drawbacks of TRANSIT (including the necessity of surface or near-surface antennae because TRANSIT cannot transmit VLF) it is equally as vulnerable as Omega to wartime destruction. Military strategy requires maximum redundancy of systems, and likewise enemy strategy will dictate the destruction of as many of these as possible.



Mr Turner is critical of the "factual error, misquotation and misrepresentation" among Omega critics. He is guilty at least of misinterpretation. Part of his argument that Omega will not be used rests on selective quotation of various sources. Owen Wilkes, in a publication by a New Zealand group, quotes various open and reliable American and British sources which show clearly and unambiguously that Omega is intended for use by missile subs (as distinct from hunter-killer subs). Turner quotes a statement made in Canberra in May 1971 by the US Navy Commander, Admiral Zumwalt, in which he said there were no plans for strategic submarines to use Omega. To give credence to such a statement in the light of the obvious political implications in Australia and the non-existent standard of honesty ever expected regarding military matters is extremely naive.

Commercial Uses

It should be made clear that the Omega system is definitely a useful worldwide system of navigation for ships and commercial aircraft. Articles by non-military organisations (such as a group of articles in the March 1973 issue of the International Civil Aviation Organisation Bulletin) make a convincing case that it is a viable commercial system and may even in the near future be the most economical one, especially if its development is pursued exclusive to the development of alternate systems.

So there is possibly a commercial price to pay for opposing Omega. In the light of Omega being a likely nuclear tar-

get, is the price worth it? The question cannot be fully answered without further knowledge of alternate systems. It is possible that there is no price, as satellite systems such as Transit and geostatic satellites may ultimately be superior to Omega. This is not clear from the available literature. It is clear that usable alternatives do exist, and the case against Omega is fairly strong on these grounds. Incidentally, I found no literature which mentioned the fact that there is no theoretical limit to improvement in the accuracy of presently used inertial navigation systems (which use on-board gyroscopes and accelerometers.)

Political Situation

Australia is not yet committed to Omega. A Parliamentary Joint Committee has been established which will discuss the issue in July. Despite a Labor majority of 2 on the committee it is unclear what recommendations will be forthcoming. Arguments such as those of Mr B.A. Santamaria (News Weekly June 6) that opposition to American military installations would jeopardise U.S./Australian relations are likely to carry some weight. Owen Wilkes talked to Senators Brown and Wheeldon (Wheeldon leads the Committee) and thinks they are generally opposed but will wait to see public reaction. It is understood that Whitlam will oppose it if it is shown to be primarily military. Submissions to the Committee from the public are invited. A Stop Omega Committee has been formed in Melbourne.

Opposition from locals may have influence. A meeting in Deniliquin to organise information and opposition was attended by 35 people.

Conclusion

I have avoided arguments of interpretation. For examples, Wilkes sees the Australian ownership setup as a political measure to protect the installations from attack, and has a source to vaguely back this up. Turner sees this as evidence of a non-military project competing for inadequate funds. Who knows?

However, irrespective of intended use, Omega is a likely nuclear target. It is openly conceded that Omega will be used by other military craft, including hunter-killer subs, and as such is definitely part of the U.S. war machine. While alternative systems will inevitably be used by warships and warplanes they do not have the drawbacks of being specifically useful to submarines (which are all military) nor of making Australia a nuclear target.

In this writer's opinion it is in Australia's interest to show maximum non-cooperation with the American (or Russian or French or Chinese etc) war-making machinery. This should not be construed as simple 'anti-Americanism', but as a means of nudging our great and powerful neighbours, in a small way, in a direction away from the current military insanity. Australia's best chance of survival lies in scrupulous military neutrality (not necessarily moral neutrality).

Omega is insignificant compared to North-West Cape. The only justification for stirring about the former rather than the latter is that North West Cape is a fait accompli. Omega isn't.

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